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THE Vegetable SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TVS-107

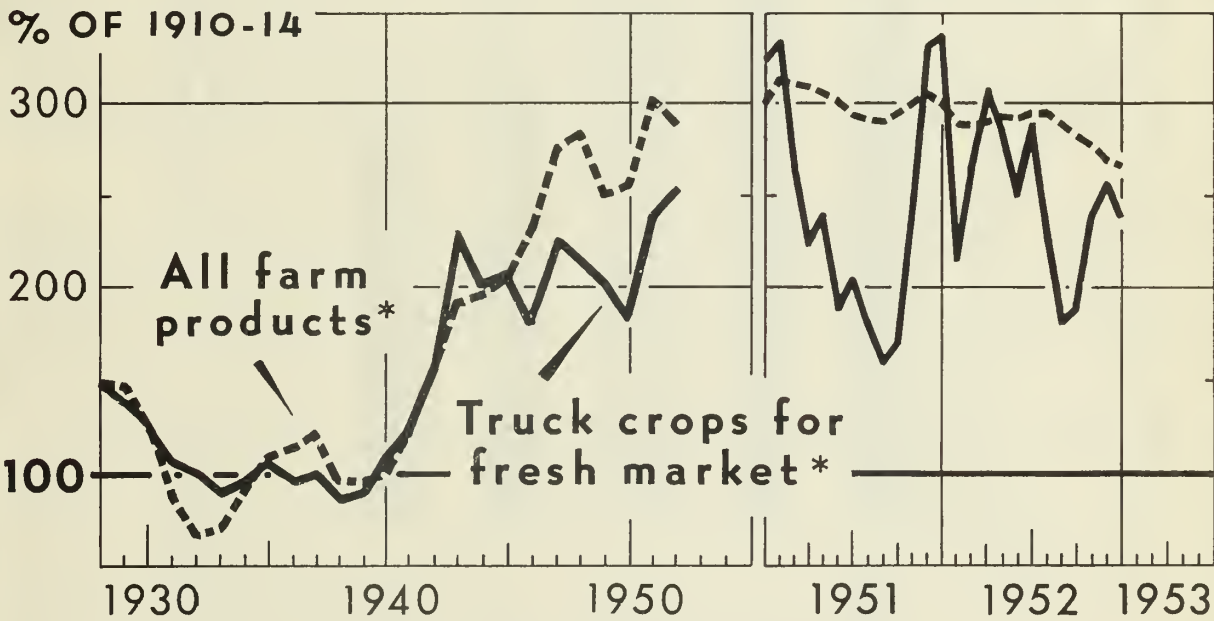


JANUARY 1953

PRICES RECEIVED FOR TRUCK CROPS AND ALL FARM PRODUCTS

BY YEARS

BY MONTHS



*INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47852-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

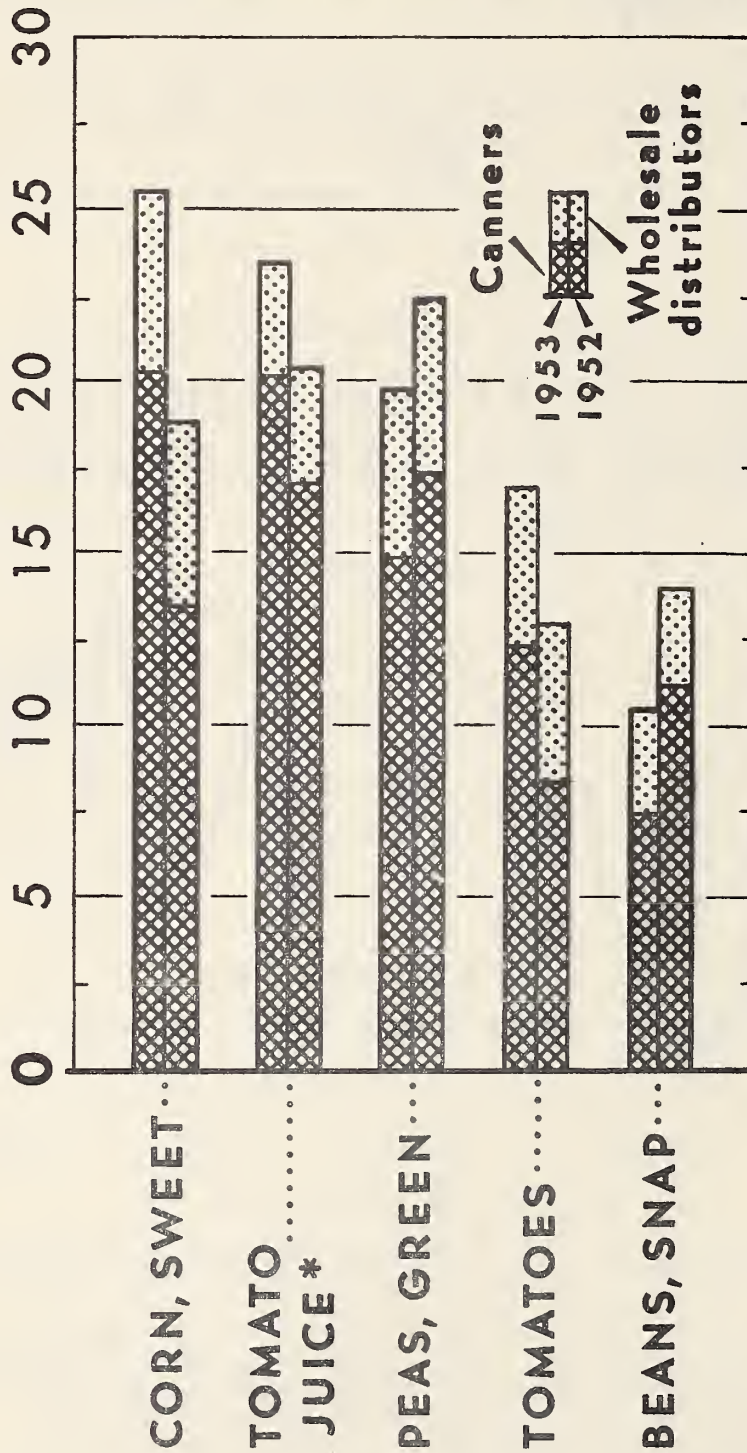
In 1951 and 1952, the general level of prices received by farmers for fresh market truck crops moved sharply upward, although continuing to show wide fluctuations within the years in response to short-time changes in supply. The disparity between

the level of truck crop prices and the level of prices received by farmers for all farm products which became apparent after 1945 has been narrowed considerably in the last two years.

CANNED VEGETABLE STOCKS

As of Jan. 1 (Preliminary)

MIL. CASES



* INCLUDING COMBINATION VEGETABLE JUICES CONTAINING AT LEAST 70% TOMATO JUICE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 49034-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Combined stocks of the 5 major canned vegetable items, held by canners and wholesale distributors on January 1, 1953, were 9 percent larger than a year earlier. Substantially larger stocks of canned sweet corn, tomato juice and tomatoes more than offset smaller stocks of canned green peas and snap beans.

Practically all of the changes were in stocks held by canners. The relative size of the stocks indicate that canners may want to increase the packs of green peas and snap beans moderately in 1953, and reduce the pack of sweet corn moderately.

THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, February 24, 1953

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SUMMARY

The prospect of continued strong demand in 1953 is expected to lead many farmers to increase acreages of many commercial vegetables for fresh market, some vegetables grown for commercial canning and freezing, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans and dry field peas. Even though demand remains strong, substantial increases in production in 1953 would mean considerably lower prices than those received for 1952 crops.

A seven percent increase over 1952 in the total production of commercial vegetables for fresh market harvest in the first quarter of 1953 has resulted in substantially lower prices to growers than a year earlier.

Prospective 1953 plantings for spring harvest indicate considerably larger acreages than in 1952 for broccoli, cabbage, and onions, but considerably smaller acreages for cauliflower and shallots. Prospective spring acreage for 7 crops including those mentioned totals 7 percent more than in 1952 and 11 percent above the recent 3-year average.

The prospective 1953 onion acreage in spring and early summer harvest areas is up 13 percent over 1952 and 30 percent above the 3-year average.

Present levels of stocks and current high rates of consumption indicate that commercial canners and freezers probably will seek to pack about as large a total volume of vegetables as in 1952. Increases in acreage are likely for beets for canning, cabbage for kraut, and snap and lima beans for processing. Not much change in acreage is expected for the other major processing crops.

Prices for potatoes are declining because of larger stocks carried over from last year's crop and the increased supplies of "new" potatoes in prospect. However, prices of remaining supplies of 1952 crop sweetpotatoes, dry beans and dry peas probably will continue generally higher than a year earlier reflecting the relatively short supplies available before the new crops can be produced and harvested.

The prices received in the last two years probably will induce many farmers to increase acreage of potatoes, sweetpotatoes and dry beans over the 1952 acreage. However, supplies of these crops are not likely to become too heavy, with the probable exception of potatoes.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET

Review of 1952 Reveals Increased Demand

Demand for fresh vegetables was appreciably stronger in 1952 than in 1951. This fact is demonstrated in two ways. The aggregate value of 27 commercial crops was 12 percent larger than in 1951 although production was only 1 percent larger. Also, prices received by farmers for 18 of the 27 crops were higher in 1952 than in 1951. Prices for 7 of these crops were as high as or higher than in 1951 despite increased production. The 7 crops were beets, celery, sweet corn, cucumbers, kale, onions, and green peppers.

Fresh Green Peas Still Losing Ground

Fresh market green peas declined further in popularity in 1952. Although the 1952 crop was 10 percent smaller than in 1951 and only 36 percent of the 10-year average, the prices received by farmers averaged almost 10 percent lower than in 1951. This continued the sharp trend of recent years away from fresh market peas toward frozen peas.

Winter Season Production Larger in 1952 Than in 1951

As usual, yields, production and prices received for fresh market vegetables in 1952 showed considerable variation from one quarter of the year to the next. During the first, or winter quarter, aggregate acreage of 20 crops was only 1 percent larger than in 1951, but aggregate production was up 8 percent because of higher yields for 12 crops.

Major contributors to increased 1952 winter tonnage, in decreasing order of importance, were lettuce, tomatoes, carrots, sweet corn and celery. Increased winter lettuce tonnage resulted entirely from increases in yield in California, Arizona and Texas where yields were unusually low in 1951. Increased production of the other 4 principal crops was primarily due to increased acreages.

Prices in the 1952 winter quarter were generally well sustained. Aggregate value of the fresh market production was up from 1951 by 8 percent, about the same increase as in aggregate production.

Spring 1952 Production
Sustained, Value Up

Aggregate acreage of 23 spring quarter fresh market vegetables and melons was 3 percent larger than 1951. Yields per acre averaged lower than in 1951 for 14 of the crops, but aggregate tonnage was practically as large as in 1951. Aggregate value of spring crops produced was up 18 percent over 1951.

Summer-Time Prices
Record High

Although aggregate production of 20 commercial vegetables for summer harvest in 1952 was only 2 percent less than in 1951, prices received by farmers averaged higher for that time of year than ever before. The index numbers of prices received for fresh market truck crops (1910-14=100) in July and August, 1952 were record highs at 287 and 229, respectively. The September index of 182 was exceeded only by the 188 in September 1949.

Aggregate value of 1952 summer season production of the 20 crops was 21 percent above that for 1951.

Ample Fall Supplies
Brought Lower Prices

In the fall of 1952, production of vegetable crops was larger than in 1951 for 9 of the 16 crops, primarily because of increased acreage. Total output was up 4 percent. Prices received by farmers were lower for most of these crops, as might be expected from the difference in production. However, prices received for green peas dropped despite smaller production, in line with the trend in demand for this item.

1953 Winter Prospects

Early February reports indicated that the total quantity of 20 commercial vegetable crops being grown for harvest this winter (first quarter 1953) is 7 percent larger than the 1952 winter supply and 11 percent above the average of the 3 years 1949-51. Although demand is expected to be fully as strong as last winter, the larger supply probably will move at lower prices than last winter. Major increases in tonnage, in decreasing order of magnitude, are indicated for cabbage, carrots, lettuce, beets, artichokes and cauliflower.

Cabbage prices are further depressed by much larger carry-over stocks of storage cabbage than a year earlier. Principal holdings are in New York State, where stocks of 1952 crop Danish cabbage on January 1, 1953, were reported at 30,000 tons compared to only 7,000 tons a year earlier, and the 10-year average of 30,900 tons.

No dry onions are harvested on a commercial scale during the winter quarter. However, storage supplies are still available from the 1952 late summer crop. On January 1 this year, total stocks of onions were 11 percent less than a year earlier and 23 percent below the 6 year average. Stocks in both common storage and in cold storage in all States were smaller than a year earlier and below the average for the date for the 6 years, 1946-51. Consequently, onion prices in recent months have been well above a year earlier. As of mid-December 1952, retail prices for onions in leading cities of the United States averaged 10.9 cents per pound compared with 8.6 cents per pound for the same date a year earlier. Record high prices were set in the first 3 months of 1948 when very low stocks and strong demand resulted in prices to growers averaging \$3.35, \$4.50, and \$5.10 per 50 pound sack, respectively, and 12 to 16 cents per pound at retail.

Prospects for Remainder of 1953

Demand is expected to continue strong for fresh vegetables throughout 1953. In other words, if farmers market about the same quantities of vegetable as in 1952, prices received in 1953 probably will average about the same as in 1952. However, in view of the fact that prices received in 1952 were higher than in 1951 in 8 of the 12 months, it seems likely that farmers will undertake to produce at least as large a quantity as in 1952, weather permitting. A general exception may be the last quarter in 1953. In the fall of 1952, production of 10 of the 16 crops was as large or larger than a year earlier; and prices received by farmers were generally lower.

If supplies of potatoes and sweetpotatoes increase as much above 1952 as seems likely the fresh market may be a little more sensitive in 1953 than in 1952 to any possible surpluses of fresh vegetables. Studies have shown that many people consider potatoes as only one of many possible alternative vegetables, rather than as an indispensable part of a meal.

Prospects for Leading Crops

Cabbage - Early reports indicate growers probably will have a substantially larger acreage of cabbage available for early spring harvest this year than last, but moderately less than the 1949-51 average. If increased production is realized, prices will be considerably lower than the record high prices received a year earlier, particularly if there happens to be much overlapping with shipments from the above-average winter crop now moving at very low prices. Prospective 1953 acreage of late spring cabbage is placed at about the same acreage as in 1952.

Relatively high prices for summer-harvest cabbage were received in 1952, due probably to the effect of a light spring crop, an active interest on the part of kraut packers, and uncertainty as to the effect of the summer drought on the fall crop. The Production Goals suggest no increase in summer cabbage acreage for 1953.

Early fall cabbage, normally harvested mostly in October and early November, is marketed over a relatively long period extending through fall and winter. Much of the crop is sold out of storage. In 1952, growers of early fall cabbage received a wide range in prices. Earlier sales fared much better than later sales in the 1952 crop marketing season. Sales in January, 1953, were at prices far below a year earlier and near record-lows, mainly because of increased supplies. The near-average carry-over on January 1 was more than 4 times the unusually low stocks January 1, 1952 and the winter crop in Arizona, Texas, California and Florida was 17 percent larger than a year earlier and above the 1949-51 average.

The Production Goals suggest maintaining early fall cabbage production in 1953 at about the 1952 level, which would require a slight increase in acreage assuming average yields. The long-time trend in early fall cabbage acreage is downward; this fact, together with the unprofitable storage experience of some growers in the 1952 crop season seem most likely to result in some decline in early fall cabbage acreage in 1953.

Cantaloups - Except in the late-summer harvest areas, cantaloup growers generally received substantially higher prices in 1952 than in 1951, though production in the aggregate was only slightly smaller in 1952. The strong demand for melons is expected to continue in 1953. The Production Goals suggest that cantaloup production in 1953 be approximately the same as in 1952 in the spring-harvest areas, moderately larger for early summer, slightly larger for mid-summer, and moderately smaller for late summer. Acreage changes which with average yields would result in the suggested tonnage are shown in the Production Goals.

Acreage has declined considerably since World War II in the late summer cantaloup areas. To some extent, this may be due to increased competition from earlier areas which ship over a relatively long period. The Production Goals for 1953 have suggested no change in acreage from 1952. However, the prices received by farmers for cantaloups in this area in 1952 were lower than average prices received in 1941-50, as well as lower than in 1951; consequently, a decline in acreage in this area in 1953 would not be surprising.

Carrots - Because of a crop of carrots 13 percent larger this winter than last, prices farmers receive probably will average moderately lower than a year earlier. Carrot shipments of carrots were increasing in late January this year, and shipping point prices for new carrots were falling.

For each of the spring, summer, and fall harvest areas, the Production Goals for 1953 suggest maintaining carrot production near or slightly below the 1952 levels. Prices received by carrot growers in 1952 generally were below those received for the 1951 crop but above the 10-year average. This seems likely to influence growers' plans in 1953. Growers may reduce in the late-fall area of California, where both yields and prices in 1952 were considerably lower than in 1951.

Celery - Demand for celery continued strong in 1952. For the year as a whole, farmers' prices averaged slightly higher than in 1951, although total production in 1952 was slightly larger. In the first quarter of that year, production was above a year earlier due to acreage increases. Below average prices were obtained by farmers for this heavy production. Total acreage for winter harvest this year was slightly lower than in 1952, yields averaged approximately the same, and production was down about 3 percent. Although prices received by farmers for celery in early January, 1953 averaged slightly higher than a year earlier, shipping point prices declined in late January to levels slightly under a year earlier. Because this year's crop was early, marketings were heavier than usual in January.

For spring harvest and late celery areas, the 1953 Production Goals suggested maintaining the 1952 acreages. Except in the late fall areas where yields in 1952 were above average, average yields on these acreages would produce as much as or slightly more than in 1952. Prices for celery in spring, summer and early fall of 1952 averaged considerably higher than in 1951. In the late fall area, however, the very large crop produced by the exceptionally high yield resulted in prices to growers lower than in 1951 and substantially below average. If the late fall celery acreage in 1953 is the same as in 1952, as suggested by the Goals, and yields are equal to the average of 1951 and 1952, then 1953 late fall production would be 6 percent smaller than in 1952. In that event, prices probably would average at least moderately higher than the depressed prices of 1952.

Since World War II, yields of celery have increased sharply and total production has increased even though acreage has declined. The rise in yield is due in part to the increasing proportion of pascal-type celery compared to the golden-heart type. Changes in cultural practices, including double-row planting in some areas, have also had a part.

Lettuce - The acreage in the 1953 winter lettuce growing areas increased 22 percent over 1952 and 6 percent over average. This increase probably was influenced by the experience of the 1952 winter lettuce season when yields were high in most areas and prices received by farmers averaged above 1951, in spite of moderately larger production.

Conditions in the early spring lettuce areas contrast with those in the winter areas. In the early spring areas, yields and prices received in 1952 generally were lower than in 1951. This year, early spring lettuce growers probably will not increase acreage beyond last year's large acreage. In the late spring lettuce areas in 1952, prices averaged

a little higher than in 1951, and yields generally were above average. Because of the relatively favorable season in 1952, growers in the late spring lettuce areas, may increase acreage somewhat this year. A preliminary estimate of 1953 late spring acreage is scheduled for release May 11.

Lettuce acreage for summer harvest has been generally increasing over the past 10 years, particularly in the coastal areas of California which have provided about three-fourths of the commercial lettuce for the summer market in recent years. In 1952, near-record total acreage and generally above average yields in the summer areas resulted in a record crop. Prices received by farmers for this crop averaged substantially lower than in 1951 but above the long-time average. Following the 1952 season when both yields and prices were lower, it seems unlikely that farmers will increase acreage of summer lettuce in 1953. The Production Goals have suggested a slight reduction in acreage and production.

A record acreage and production of early fall lettuce in 1952 resulted in prices to growers averaging about one-eighth lower than in 1951. Prices were particularly low at California shipping points in October. For 1953, the Goals suggest a slightly reduced acreage, calculated to produce a crop about half-way between the 1951 and 1952 crops. If such a crop is produced, prices probably will average higher than in the same period of 1952.

Prices received by farmers in 1952 for late-fall lettuce, grown in the Salt River Valley of Arizona, were above average, though considerably below the extremely high prices received in 1951. Since prices held up well in spite of a big crop, it was suggested in the Goals that acreage and production in this area be approximately maintained in 1953. If the late fall crop is no larger this year, prices probably will average at least as high as in 1952.

Onions - Late summer crop onions account for three-fourths or more of the annual total and provide market supplies through the following fall and winter. The 1952 late-summer onion crop was the smallest since 1947. Consequently, prices received by farmers for dry onions have risen more than seasonally since the low point last September and have been higher than in corresponding months a year earlier. Onion prices were still rising in late January 1953.

Acreage of onions for early spring 1953 harvest this year is indicated to be 20 percent larger than in 1952. If production increases by a like proportion, and if the marketing pattern is not distorted, onion prices probably will be much lower this April than a year earlier.

Acreage intended in the late spring areas also is up about one-sixth above the acreage harvested last year which also implies the likelihood of larger production and lower prices in 1952.

A slight increase in acreage this year over last is intended by growers of early summer onions according to early February reports. If this acreage materializes, and if yields equal the average for the last 2 seasons, the crop would be about the same size as last year's, which brought growers near-record prices for that time of year.

Following last year's relatively high prices and good yields, it may be hard for onion growers in the late summer harvest areas - which produce the major part of the year's crop - to resist increasing acreage too much this year. Growers in late summer areas were fortunate in that there was no carry-over or delayed marketing from earlier areas in 1952, such as have upset marketing plans in several other years. The Production Goals suggest only a slight increase which with yields in line with average for the past 2 seasons would provide a crop slightly larger than in 1952 and about equal to the long-time average produced and marketed from these areas.

Tomatoes - The winter crop of tomatoes in south Florida this year was 17 percent smaller than last winter and slightly below average, due in part to a slight drop in acreage, but primarily the result of unfavorable weather in January. Consequently, prices which had been weakening in January rose sharply in early February. It now appears probable that prices to farmers will average higher this February and March than they did a year earlier.

No reports are yet available on the acreage of tomatoes this year in early spring harvest and later areas. In spring areas, some increase in acreage is likely in response to the high prices growers received last year. Acreage changes suggested by the Production Goals varied by States, but in the aggregate would produce substantially more than last year assuming average yields. A slight increase in acreage and production of early summer tomatoes was suggested by the Goals. Such an increase would result in moderately lower prices than those of early summer 1952. Maintaining the same acreage as in 1952 in the late summer and early fall tomato areas, with yields equal to the average of the last 2 years, would provide quantities close to those of 1952 - slightly more for late summer, slightly less for early fall. The late fall tomato crop last year was only moderately above the 10-year average, despite a very large acreage, because adverse weather in Florida resulted in very poor average yields. A somewhat smaller late fall acreage this year, as suggested by the Goals, would provide an appreciably larger crop, assuming yields equal to average. With strong demand expected to continue through 1953 the market probably can absorb a moderately increased late fall tomato crop at prices only moderately lower than in 1952.

VEGETABLES FOR COMMERCIAL PROCESSING

Generally Adequate Production For Processing in 1952

In 1951, commercial vegetable canning was pushed up to an abnormal level to meet enlarged military needs for initial filling of supply-pipelines and to rebuild depleted stocks in wholesale civilian distribution channels. These objectives generally were achieved or surpassed. Consequently, canners lowered their production sights for most major commodities in 1952.

Goals suggested by the Department for 1952 production of 9 truck crops for both canning and freezing reflected lower targets than in 1951. By and large, these goals were achieved or surpassed in 1952 as in 1951. Production of lima beans, sweet corn, cucumbers and spinach for processing surpassed the suggested goal figures by substantial amounts, while that of snap beans and tomatoes were approximately equal to the goals. Production was substantially below suggested goals only for beets for canning, cabbage for kraut, and green peas for canning. In each case, the reduction was the result of considerably smaller acreage, as yields were about in line with what could be most reasonably expected. Acreage and production of peas for freezing apparently were fully adequate. The 1952 commercial frozen pack was a new high record, nearly 5 percent larger than the previous high in 1951.

The biggest reduction from the 1951 tonnages grown for processing was in tomatoes, production of which was about one-fifth smaller than a year earlier. Production also was down from 1951 for the processing crops of asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage, peas, pimientos and spinach. However, production was above the 10-year average for all of these except beets and pimientos.

Only sweet corn and cucumbers (for pickles) were grown in larger quantity for processing in 1952 than in 1951. The 1952 production of each crop was a new record high.

Aggregate 1952 production of the 11 processing crops reported was 9 percent below the 1951 level. Although average prices per ton received by farmers for these crops in 1952 was higher than in 1951 for all except asparagus, spinach and tomatoes, the average value per ton of all 11 was slightly lower than in 1951. Aggregate value, therefore, was down 12 percent while production was down 9 percent.

Prospects for 1953

Changes in stocks of canned and frozen vegetables in the hands of canners and distributors in the next month or so could alter the picture somewhat. However, it now appears likely that processors in 1953 will seek about the same aggregate tonnage as in 1952, since total supplies appear about in balance with the continued strong demand anticipated. Adjustments will be made for certain crops, of course.

Due in part to a determined and apparently successful trade drive to increase the consumption of sauerkraut, and to the fact that the 1952 pack fell below earlier expectations, a considerable increase in pack of this item is likely in 1953. Similarly, a moderate increase in beets is likely in 1953 because of the small 1952 pack. Current stocks of canned and frozen peas and snap beans indicate room for a slight expansion in production in 1953.

On the other hand, a slight to moderate reduction in tonnage probably will be the aim for cucumbers for pickles, sweet corn and spinach; however, for these 3 crops, the same acreage as in 1952 normally would be expected to yield less than in 1952 when yields of these 3 crops averaged unusually high. Spinach processors in the winter producing State of Texas have already indicated their intention to reduce acreage about 10 percent from the 1952 plantings, which would make the acreage nearly 39 percent below the 1942-51 average.

No great change in prices paid to farmers for processing crops is expected in 1953 compared with 1952.

CANNED VEGETABLES

January 1 Stocks Indicate Generally Adequate Supply 1/

Combined stocks of commercially canned vegetables in the hands of canners and wholesale distributors January 1, 1953, were larger than a year earlier for sweet corn, tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato catsup and chili sauce, tomato sauce, carrots, pumpkin and squash, and asparagus. They were smaller than a year earlier, however, for canned green peas, snap beans, and beets. Aggregate stocks of the 5 major items were 9 percent larger this January 1 than a year earlier. Most of the change in stocks, whether up or down, occurred in stocks held by canners rather than in stocks held by wholesale distributors. Total stocks are believed adequate to meet demand until the 1953 pack is ready, at little change in price from current levels.

Consumer demand for canned vegetables is expected to continue strong through 1953. Military requirements for canned vegetables are not expected to exceed those of 1952 and may be less.

FROZEN VEGETABLES

Industry Evidently Still Expanding

Although final pack figures for 1952 are not yet available for several commercially frozen vegetables, another large and possibly record large pack is indicated. 2/ The 1952 frozen pack of green peas was 204.6 million pounds, substantially more than the previous record pack of 195.5 million pounds in 1951. The 1952 pack of frozen cut corn, at about 56.6 million pounds, also surpassed by a wide margin, the former record of 44.5 million pounds packed in 1951. The frozen asparagus pack of 24.8 million pounds was somewhat larger than the 1951 pack but considerably short of the record 28.3 million pounds packed in 1946.

1/ Data are compiled in equivalent cases of 24 No. 2 cans by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from various sources primarily the Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce, and the National Canners Association, and include asparagus, beans (green lima), beans (snap), beets, carrots, corn, mixed vegetables, peas, pumpkin and squash, spinach, other leafy greens, kraut (including bulk), pimientos, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, tomato pulp, tomato juice (including vegetable juice combinations), tomato sauce, tomato paste, catsup and chili sauce, and pickles (including bulk).

2/ Frozen vegetable pack data are provided by the National Association of Frozen Food Packers. Cold storage holdings of commercially frozen vegetables are reported monthly by the Department of Agriculture, FMA.

Total cold-storage holdings of frozen vegetables were at a new high November 1, 1952 and have remained above corresponding dates a year earlier in succeeding months despite substantial outward movement.

Prices Well Sustained
Despite Record Supplies

No general weakness in prices of frozen vegetables is apparent, in spite of the large supplies. F.o.b. prices recently quoted in trade journals indicate prices generally about the same or higher than a year earlier except for frozen peas. The net decline of 44 million pounds in frozen vegetable holdings during January 1953 was 20 percent smaller than during January 1952 but almost 16 percent greater than average for January in the years 1948-52.

Continued Strong Demand

Consumer demand for frozen vegetables in 1953 is expected to be at least as strong as in 1952, reflecting continued high employment and consumer incomes, and upward trends in consumption.

POTATOES

Larger Production And
Lower Prices Probable in 1953

Markets were only scantily supplied with potatoes through much of 1952, and prices consequently were abnormally high. The crops in the early and intermediate States, though larger than a year earlier, were inadequate to offset the small stocks of old-crop potatoes carried over January 1, 1952. Market supplies were short from spring through early fall. Although the 1952 crop in the late States proved to be 30 million bushels larger (or about 12 percent) than in 1951 and was marketed more rapidly during the fall than the year before, market prices remained very strong until late in the year.

The increased supplies available are now making their weight felt as prices have been falling in recent weeks.

January 1 Stocks
Considerably Above Year Ago

Stocks of merchantable potatoes held in storage January 1, 1953 by growers and dealers in or near areas where produced were estimated at about 113.4 million bushels. This is about 21 percent, or 19.5 million bushels, larger than stocks January 1, 1952. This additional quantity is approximately equivalent to an additional supply of 7 pounds of potatoes per person.

Increased Early Potato Supplies in Prospect

A record crop of 3,376,000 bushels of winter crop potatoes is now being harvested and marketed in Texas and Florida. This production is 30 percent larger than the 1952 crop and about 75 percent above the 10-year average. These earliest "new" potatoes find a rather limited high price market, and make up about one percent of the total annual crop.

Prospective potato acreage in areas for early-spring harvest (March through mid-May) is up nearly 18 percent from the 1952 acreage. If this acreage is realized and if yields averaged the same as last year, the area would produce about 6 million bushels.

Acreage in the important late-spring area is expected to be 16 percent larger than in the spring of 1952, including a 13 percent increase in acreage in California, where heavy yields are the rule. The late-spring area generally provides some 35 to 40 million bushels of potatoes for market. If the prospective acreage materializes and if yields equal last year, production will be substantially heavier in this area this year. Prospective acreage in the early commercial summer areas is 18 percent larger than the 1952 acreage harvested but 34 percent below the 1942-51 average.

Prospects Beyond Spring

Early January reports of growers' planting intentions in intermediate and late States indicate the probability of about a 4 percent increase in acreage over 1952. This is a composite of indicated general increases in the late States and a slight reduction in the 7 Intermediate States. If such acreages materialize, and if weather is not unfavorable, these 2 groups of States would produce substantially more potatoes than last year.

If crop prospects do not change, 1953 production will result in heavier supplies and much lower prices for potatoes than were received for the 1952 crop. Some increase in consumption of potatoes can be expected, if prices are materially lower, but consumption will not increase to the same degree that prices fall.

SWEETPOTATOES

Some Improvement in Supplies Possible in 1953

The 1952 sweetpotato crop turned out slightly smaller than the small 1951 crop and was the smallest since 1881. Sweetpotato prices will continue relatively high at least until the 1953 crop becomes available in considerable volume this summer. Acreage in 1952 was up 4 percent from the 1951 acreage, and would have been somewhat larger if dry June weather had not prevented some growers from setting all the acreage planned for 1952.

Dry weather in most sweetpotato areas in the summer of 1952, and earlier than usual frosts in some areas, made the average yield per acre drop 5 bushels below 1951 and 6 below average.

The prices received for sweetpotatoes in the last 2 years and the slightly less attractive outlook for alternative crops in 1953 are expected to induce a further increase in acreage of sweetpotatoes in 1953.

However, most of the factors that in the past several years have tended to restrict sweetpotato acreage such as the high-hand-labor requirements of this crop, will continue to operate in 1953, so that any increase in acreage is likely to be no more than moderate.

Increased Supplies Would Permit Greater Consumption and Result in Lower Prices

Demand for sweetpotatoes is expected to continue strong through the 1953 crop marketing year. However, any increase in the size of the crop would result in prices lower than the record high prices received for the 1952 crop.

Prices received by farmers for sweetpotatoes on January 15, 1953 averaged \$3.86 per bushel, compared with the \$3.47 received a year earlier.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

High Rate of Consumption Continuing

Domestic consumption of dry edible beans continued in 1952 at a slightly higher rate than in 1951, and exports increased from 1952 to 1953 even though prices beginning last June were higher than a year earlier.

Stocks Dwindling

As of January 1 this year, total stocks of dry edible beans, including those held by the Government in all areas as well as farm and commercial stocks in and near producing areas were down a little more than 3 million bags or a little more than one-fifth from a year earlier. It is estimated that stocks next September 1, the end of the marketing year, will be down about the same amount from a year earlier. If this occurs, carry-over stocks at that time will be somewhat lower than might seem desirable, so long as the international situation remains uncertain.

Increased Production of Most Types Desirable in 1953

The higher prices being received for the 1952 bean crop are not expected to diminish civilian domestic consumption substantially. Total disappearance for the 1953 crop marketing year probably will exceed the amount grown in any of the last 3 year's crops. Therefore, if stocks are not to fall even further, an increase in the 1953 crop to about the 1946-50 average level would be required.

Such a production would require a considerable increase from the acreage in 1952, when it was the lowest in 30 years. Production in 1952 would have been even lower had it not been for the record high yield obtained.

A 1953 production goal for dry edible beans of 17 million bags (cleaned basis) was announced January 23. Though goals were not announced by separate classes of beans, it was specified that acreage of Baby Lima beans in California should not go over 28,000 acres.

A price support program again will be available for most of the major classes of beans.

DRY FIELD PEAS

Short 1952 Crop

Brings Considerably Higher Prices

A considerable reduction in acreage from 1951 to 1952, particularly in Washington, the heaviest producing State, and a lower yield per acre in Washington, combined to produce in 1952 the smallest dry pea crop since 1940. The decline of nearly one-third from the 1951 crop was due mainly to the sharp reduction in Alaska and other smooth green kinds, since outturn of other kinds was as large as or more than in 1951.

Evidently the reduction in total supplies was enough to induce sharply higher prices. The preliminary estimate of the season average price received by farmers for 1952 crop dry peas is \$5.13, considerably higher than the \$4.11 received for the 1951 crop, and exceeded only by the \$5.36 received for the 1947 crop at a time when demands for military and foreign relief feeding were much larger than now. As of January 15, 1953, farmers received an average of \$6.09 per cwt., for dry peas, compared with only \$3.98 a year earlier.

Domestic Demand

To Continue Steady

Little change in domestic demand for dry peas is expected, as consumption - primarily in the form of "split" pea soup - appears to remain relatively stable from year to year at about two-thirds to three-fourths of a pound per capita annually. However, quantities which will be exported at the higher prices now in effect are expected to fall off sharply from the level of exports for the 1951 crop.

Some dry pea acreage increase may occur in 1953, induced by the higher prices received by farmers for the 1952 crop.

Table 1.- Truck crops and potatoes for marketing in early 1953. Commercial acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1949-51, annual 1952, indicated 1953

Crop and seasonal group	Acreage			Unit	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average :	1952 :	Ind. :		Average :	1952 :	Ind. :	Average :	1952 :	Ind. :
	1949-51 :	1952 :	1953 :		1949-51 :	1952 :	1953 :	1949-51 :	1952 :	1953 :
	Acrea	Acrea	Acrea					1,000 units	1,000 units	1,000 units
WINTER										
Artichokes	7,070	8,100	8,600:Box :	93	105	110	658	850	946	
Beans, lima	930	600	500:Bu. :	97	90	85	91	54	42	
Beans, snap	31,830	30,300	26,000:Bu. :	98	90	95	3,124	2,727	2,470	
Beets	6,130	3,800	5,500:Bu. :	118	155	150	740	589	825	
Broccoli	9,730	7,300	7,800:Crt. :	93	118	95	933	859	743	
Cabbage 1/	49,400	38,100	48,500:Ton :	7.16	8.15	7.52	347.7	310.7	364.8	
Carrots	44,770	35,750	41,600:Bu. :	238	286	278	10,365	10,210	11,552	
Cauliflower	3,470	3,600	4,050:Crt. :	262	296	272	908	1,064	1,101	
Celery	9,490	10,450	10,120:Crt. :	655	710	711	6,228	7,424	7,196	
Corn, sweet	1,830	7,200	7,000:5-doz :	127	115	115	237	828	805	
			ears :							
Cucumbers	1,470	1,600	2,000:Bu. :	168	155	125	283	248	250	
Eggplant	680	800	950:Bu. :	398	475	375	273	380	356	
Escarole	3,770	4,800	4,500:Bu. :	483	500	475	1,840	2,400	2,138	
Kale	2,900	2,700	2,900:Bu. :	403	395	375	1,171	1,066	1,088	
Lettuce	61,470	53,200	65,100:Crt. :	161	199	183	9,816	10,609	11,934	
Peas, green	3,620	1,200	1,500:Bu. :	54	65	60	188	78	90	
Peppers, green ..	3,300	3,700	4,400:Bu. :	450	435	375	1,451	1,610	1,650	
Shallots	2,830	3,500	3,500:Bbl. :	24	33	25	69	116	88	
Spinach	26,930	23,900	20,700:Bu. :	161	181	197	4,280	4,321	4,087	
Tomatoes	12,800	16,200	15,500:Bu. :	198	185	160	2,554	2,997	2,480	
Total winter:	284,420	256,800	280,720:Ton :	5.1	5.8	5.7	1,439.9	1,494.1	1,602.7	
EARLY SPRING										
Asparagus 1/ ...	71,000	69,720	71,200:Crt. :	79	74	---	5,575	5,145	---	
Broccoli	8,030	10,000	12,200:Crt. :	132	155	140	1,062	1,550	1,708	
Cabbage 1/	22,430	15,600	19,400:Ton :	5.85	7.00	---	130.9	109.2	---	
Cauliflower	7,770	7,050	6,300:Crt. :	434	414	500	3,349	2,922	3,150	
Onions	29,430	38,800	46,600:Sack :	128	100	---	2,860	3,880	---	
MID-SPRING										
Asparagus 1/ ...	10,700	11,000	11,600:Crt. :	107	111	---	1,142	1,226	---	
LATE SPRING										
Asparagus 1/ ...	47,550	50,110	55,330:Crt. :	85	75	---	4,061	3,744	---	
Cabbage 1/	11,560	10,130	2/10,160:Ton :	6.05	5.44	---	69.8	55.1	---	
Onions	18,560	14,950	17,400:Sack :	241	275	---	4,392	4,107	---	
Watermelons	69,500	80,000	78,500:Melon :	338	346	---	23,509	27,640	---	
Total spring to date										
Acreage and production 3/ ..	17,630	19,550	20,200:Ton :	---	---	---	86.6	90.7	96.6	
Acreage	298,360	309,860	330,390:---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
EARLY SUMMER										
Onions	5,530	5,340	2/5,610:Sack :	292	328	---	1,615	1,751	---	
Reported to date for 1953 with comparisons 4/										
Acreage and production 3/ ..	302,050	276,350	300,920:Ton :	5.1	5.7	5.6	1,526.5	1,584.8	1,699.3	
Acreage	582,780	566,660	611,110:---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Total for past seasons 4/										
Annual total	2,196,150	2,104,090	---	4.4	4.6	---	9,732.2	9,656.9	---	
POTATOES (Commercial early)										
Winter	10,910	11,200	15,500:Bu. :	180	232	218	1,933	2,598	3,376	
Early spring ...	25,790	20,800	24,500:Bu. :	140	246	---	3,459	5,116	---	
Late spring	167,860	122,850	141,900:Bu. :	236	300	---	38,559	36,797	---	
Summer	110,680	61,900	72,950:Bu. :	203	183	---	21,752	11,343	---	
Total to date:	315,240	216,750	254,850:Bu. :	214	258	---	65,703	55,854	---	

1/ Includes acreage and production for processing.

2/ Prospective.

3/ Includes spring shallots.

4/ Includes asparagus used for processing and cabbage used for sauerkraut.

Table 2.- Truck crops, potatoes and sweetpotatoes: Unloads at 17 markets, indicated periods in 1952, with comparisons 1/

(Expressed in carlot equivalents)

Commodity	1951				1952				1952			
	December				August				September			
	Rail, : boat : and : air :	Truck : Im- : ports :	Total : Im- : ports :	Total : Im- : ports :	Rail, : boat : and : air :	Truck : Im- : ports :	Total : Im- : ports :	Total : Im- : ports :	Rail, : boat : and : air :	Truck : Im- : ports :	Total : Im- : ports :	Total : Im- : ports :
Asparagus	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	1	---	1
Beans, lima, snap and fava	505	550	11	1,066	1	1,390	---	1,391	---	1,550	---	1,520
Beets	5	79	---	84	3	260	---	263	---	300	---	300
Broccoli	167	134	---	301	19	60	---	79	64	103	---	167
Brussels sprouts	103	118	---	221	---	9	---	9	17	73	---	90
Cabbage	397	1,375	29	1,801	112	1,637	7	1,756	88	1,753	---	1,841
Cantaloups and other melons 2/	8	7	12	27	3,811	1,927	5	5,743	2,917	1,396	1	4,314
Carrots	878	578	6	1,462	772	452	2	1,226	810	526	---	1,336
Cauliflower	169	621	---	790	133	404	---	537	127	1,060	23	1,210
Celery	1,695	1,011	---	2,706	487	1,309	10	1,806	483	1,317	5	1,805
Corn	10	56	---	66	58	2,851	---	2,909	48	2,147	---	2,195
Cucumbers	40	319	5	364	60	1,295	---	1,355	88	872	---	960
Escarole and endive	146	224	---	370	5	225	---	230	6	288	---	294
Lettuce and romaine	1,993	1,328	---	3,321	2,408	2,196	15	4,619	2,448	1,944	5	4,397
Onions, dry	1,078	896	5	1,979	507	1,445	11	1,963	847	1,374	43	2,264
Onions, green	102	155	2	259	---	301	1	302	---	263	3	266
Peas, green	22	10	10	42	166	64	---	230	75	39	---	114
Peppers	64	133	106	303	15	856	2	873	11	947	1	949
Spinach	165	335	---	500	13	142	---	155	48	312	---	360
Other cooking greens	113	541	---	654	---	414	---	414	---	528	---	528
Squash	4	404	2	410	---	563	3	566	1	684	3	688
Tomatoes	721	890	442	2,053	222	3,781	112	4,115	861	3,284	2	4,147
Turnips and rutabagas	12	209	297	518	10	124	71	205	20	159	150	329
Watermelons	---	---	1	1	1,271	3,999	---	5,270	35	1,066	3	1,104
Other vegetables (including mixed)	1,273	958	63	2,294	264	1,161	32	1,457	270	1,188	97	1,555
Total above ..	9,670	10,931	991	21,592	10,337	26,866	271	37,474	9,264	23,144	336	32,744
Potatoes	5,197	2,696	22	7,915	3,889	5,166	1	9,056	4,574	5,282	8	9,864
Sweetpotatoes	171	1,155	8	1,334	23	429	7	459	55	934	---	989
GRAND TOTAL ..	15,038	14,782	1,021	30,841	14,249	32,461	279	46,989	13,893	29,360	344	43,597

1/ Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, Oakland (California), Portland (Oregon), Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, Seattle, and Washington, D.C.

2/ Except watermelons.

Compiled from reports of the Market News Division, Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 2.- Truck crops, potatoes and sweetpotatoes: Unloads at 17 markets, indicated periods in 1952, with comparisons 1/

(Expressed in carlot equivalents)

Commodity	1952											
	October				November				December			
	Rail,	:	:	:	Rail,	:	:	:	Rail,	:	:	:
	boat :	Im-	:	:	boat :	Im-	:	:	boat :	Im-	:	:
	and :Truck :	ports:	Total	:	and :Truck :	ports:	Total	:	and :Truck :	ports:	Total	:
	air :	:	:	:	air :	:	:	:	air :	:	:	:
Asparagus	---	738	---	738	---	2	---	2	---	---	---	---
Beans, lima, snap and fava	34	1,195	---	1,229	125	667	3	795	164	492	6	662
Beets	---	253	---	253	6	130	---	136	25	76	---	101
Broccoli	145	236	---	381	119	201	---	320	207	168	---	375
Brussels sprouts	35	151	---	186	32	115	---	147	50	84	---	134
Cabbage	122	1,900	---	2,022	185	1,513	28	1,726	476	1,628	10	2,114
Cantaloupe and other melons <u>2/</u>	1,534	564	1	2,099	145	115	4	264	4	9	11	24
Carrots	953	826	1	1,780	856	545	---	1,401	1,000	624	---	1,624
Cauliflower	76	1,762	2	1,840	68	1,213	---	1,281	235	975	---	1,210
Celery	705	1,392	---	2,097	1,440	1,043	---	2,483	1,686	1,089	---	2,775
Corn	92	483	---	575	58	207	---	265	3	18	---	21
Cucumbers	89	788	---	877	63	523	---	586	87	453	3	543
Escarole and endive	16	319	---	335	101	247	---	348	213	187	---	400
Lettuce and romaine	2,631	1,811	---	4,442	2,122	1,966	---	4,088	2,752	1,770	---	4,522
Onions, dry	1,250	1,225	10	2,485	1,098	854	7	1,959	952	877	20	1,849
Onions, green	8	267	6	281	62	197	11	270	87	184	3	274
Peas, green	62	24	---	86	43	5	2	50	24	15	7	46
Peppers	99	894	6	999	271	390	6	667	303	230	74	607
Spinach	20	485	---	505	15	395	---	410	96	355	---	451
Other cooking greens	3	655	---	658	27	628	---	655	128	701	---	829
Squash	22	991	6	1,019	8	564	2	574	5	422	7	434
Tomatoes	1,625	2,054	4	3,683	1,486	1,348	29	2,863	962	1,055	372	2,389
Turnips and rutabagas	23	280	309	612	24	249	273	546	11	256	243	510
Watermelons	1	100	---	101	---	1	---	1	---	1	---	1
Other vegetables (including mixed)	415	1,274	76	1,765	691	1,102	61	1,854	1,117	1,020	83	2,220
Total above ..	9,960	20,667	421	31,048	9,045	14,220	426	23,691	10,587	12,689	839	24,115
Potatoes	6,053	4,550	43	10,646	6,194	2,741	62	8,997	6,255	2,494	163	8,912
Sweetpotatoes	83	1,266	---	1,349	153	1,288	---	1,441	126	1,171	---	1,297
GRAND TOTAL ..	16,096	26,483	464	43,043	15,392	18,249	488	34,129	16,968	16,354	1,002	34,324

1/ Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, Oakland (California), Portland (Oregon), Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, Seattle, and Washington, D.C.

2/ Except watermelons.

Compiled from reports of the Market News Division, Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 3.- Vegetables for fresh market: Commercial acreage, production in 1,000 units, and season average price per unit received by farmers, average 1941-50, annual 1951 and 1952 *

Crop	Acreage			Unit	Production			Price per unit		
	Average	1951	1952		Average	1951	1952	Average	1951	1952
	1941-50				1941-50			1941-50		
	Acrea	Acrea	Acrea		1,000 units	1,000 units	1,000 units	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Artichokes ...	7,520	7,400	8,100	Box	726	629	850	3.16	4.00	3.50
Asparagus	50,730	37,150	43,110	Crate	4,422	3,367	3,758	3.34	4.19	4.00
Beans, lima ..	26,150	20,350	18,400	Bushel	1,860	1,549	1,473	2.56	2.49	2.92
Beans, snap ..	1/	184,350	160,950	Bushel	1/	19,702	16,482	1/	2.43	2.72
Beets	11,840	7,060	6,730	Bushel	2,171	1,350	1,411	.95	1.44	1.58
Broccoli 2/ ..	1/	35,650	41,000	Crate	1/	3,845	4,867	1/	3.93	3.62
Brussels sprouts 2/ ..	1/	5,600	4,550	Ton	1/	25.3	17.4	1/	197.31	204.08
Cabbage 3/ ...	1/	134,850	132,900	Ton	1/	1,110.6	1,091.3	1/	51.07	59.14
Cantaloupe ...	1/	122,900	121,450	Crate	1/	13,912	13,650	1/	3.12	3.63
Carrots 2/ ...	1/	74,250	81,560	Bushel	1/	29,359	30,556	1/	1.81	1.54
Cauliflower 2/	32,940	28,900	28,430	Crate	11,617	12,177	11,826	1.30	1.38	1.44
Celery 2/	1/	37,080	37,320	Crate	1/	23,642	24,041	1/	2.28	2.42
Corn, sweet ..	1/	212,400	223,900	5-dozen: ears	1/	22,437	23,531	1/	1.70	1.84
Cucumbers	46,250	47,250	47,550	Bushel	5,606	7,352	7,387	2.18	2.38	2.69
Eggplant	5,640	4,500	5,400	Bushel	1,380	1,307	1,653	1.51	1.82	1.62
Escarole	2,370	4,700	4,800	Bushel	1,172	2,374	2,400	1.04	1.40	1.25
Honey Balls ..	1,560	300	250	Crate	169	36	20	3.91	4.00	5.25
Honey Dews ...	12,420	10,100	9,500	Crate	3,293	3,078	3,041	1.81	2.03	2.31
Kale	2,680	2,800	2,700	Bushel	1,028	1,064	1,066	.64	.85	.95
Lettuce	1/	204,600	212,450	Crate	1/	36,231	39,704	1/	3.39	3.16
Onions 3/	135,000	102,110	116,880	Sack	40,132	39,367	39,403	1.33	1.67	2.25
Peas, green ..	57,900	20,550	16,980	Bushel	5,148	2,045	1,847	2.03	2.22	2.03
Peppers, green:	1/	37,430	36,650	Bushel	1/	8,972	9,078	1/	2.12	2.53
Shallots	4,710	5,000	6,000	Barrels:	127	136	198	6.63	7.85	6.06
Spinach 2/ ...	1/	44,320	44,510	Bushel	1/	11,081	10,323	1/	1.10	1.19
Tomatoes	1/	228,060	229,850	Bushel	1/	34,513	34,044	1/	3.48	4.04
Watermelons 4/	330,520	352,500	360,200	Melon	86,143	99,351	97,448	331.00	358.00	447.00
Total	---	1,972,100	2,002,120	Ton	---	9,313.3	9,409.2	---	80.47	88.94

1/ Ten-year averages not available as estimates are not available for all States for all years.

2/ Includes some quantities used for processing.

3/ Includes production used for dehydration.

4/ Price based on 1,000 melons.

* All estimates, including the 10-year averages, have been revised on the basis of the 1950 Census of Agriculture, which covered crops harvested in 1949. These revised estimates of commercial vegetables for fresh market include, for the crops estimated, all fresh-market production on acreage grown primarily for sale. Production for home-use from farm and urban gardens is not included. Estimates are not shown for a few States where fresh-market production of a given crop is relatively unimportant. These revised estimates are, therefore, not comparable with estimates previously published for 1952 and earlier years. The previous estimates related largely to production in well-recognized commercial areas mainly producing for shipment to distant markets, and hence did not include some local-market production in areas near consuming centers.

Table 4.- Truck crops: Representative prices (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good merchantable quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when available) indicated periods 1952-53 with comparisons

Market, commodity and State of origin	Unit	1952 :		1952-53			
		Feb. 12:	Oct. 14:	Nov. 18:	Dec. 16 :	Jan. 13:	Feb. 10
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
NEW YORK							
Beans, snap, green,							
Florida 1/	Bushel	2/6.57	3/3.18	4.39	5.54	5.75	5.12
Beets, bunched, Texas ..	1/2 L.A. crt.	2.87	---	---	3.35	3.00	2.48
Broccoli, California ..	Pony crate:	6.50	6.35	7.30	6.25	6.25	5.20
Cabbage, Danish type,							
New York	50-lb.sack:	---	1.38	1.38	1.18	.94	1.14
Cabbage, Domestic type, :	1-3/4 bu.:						
Florida	box	2.63	---	---	1.50	1.86	1.76
Carrots, bunched,							
California	W.G.A.crt:	5.48	5.43	6.54	7.91	6.08	4.84
Carrots, topped, washed:							
New York	50-lb.sack:	---	---	1.63	1.75	1.50	1.92
Cauliflower, New York ..	Double						
	deck crate:	---	1.99	2.64	2.39	---	---
Cauliflower, Arizona ..	Pony crate:	2.69	---	---	---	4/3.37	2.86
Celery, Golden Heart, :							
Florida	16" crate:	4.97	---	---	4.47	3.02	3.20
Celery, Pascal,							
California	16" crate:	---	4.28	4.10	4.36	3.84	4.09
Cucumbers, Florida	Bushel	7.87	2.97	4.49	5.30	9.50	9.10
Eggplant, Florida	Bushel	2.60	5/1.15	3.44	3.25	2.25	3.75
Escarole, Florida	Bushel	---	---	3.05	1.60	1.67	1.95
Lettuce, Iceberg type, :	(4-doz.hds.):						
California	W.G.A.crt:	4.01	6.23	8.08	6/7.25	6.00	---
Onions, Sweet Spanish, :							
Idaho 2/	50-lb.sack:	4.39	3.28	3.57	3.42	3.98	5.11
Onions, Yellow,							
New York	50-lb.sack:	3.11	2.89	3.40	3.13	3.48	4.12
Peas, green, Mexico	Bushel	4.04	4/4.92	5.85	6.75	7.40	3.64
Peppers, green, Texas ..	Bushel	8/3.03	5/1.89	4.55	5.85	5.50	8/2.75
Spinach, Savoy type,...	1-3/5 bu.						
	box	---	.82	1.00	---	---	---
Spinach, Savoy type,							
Texas	Bushel	2.08	---	---	3/2.00	1.89	2.50
Tomatoes, green, ripen							
and turning:							
California	6X6lug box:	---	4.05	4.50	---	---	---
Florida	6X6 (60-lb:						
	box)	7.18	---	---	15.16	9.55	11.70
CHICAGO							
Beans, snap, green,							
Florida	Bushel	6.00	2/3.50	5.75	6.25	7.25	5.25
Beets, bunched, Texas ..	1/2 L.A.crt.:	2.50	---	---	2.75	2.50	1.75
Broccoli, California ..	Pony crate:	6.00	4.50	6.63	6.00	5.00	4.25
Cabbage, Danish type,							
Wisconsin	50-lb.sack:	---	---	1.75	1.15	.85	---
Cabbage, domestic type, :							
Florida	50-lb.sack:	10/4.15	---	---	---	1.50	10/1.50

- Continued

Table 4.- Truck crops: Representative prices (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good merchantable quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when available) indicated periods 1952-53 with comparisons

- Continued

Market, commodity and State of origin	Unit	1952		1952-53				
		Feb. 12	Oct. 14	Nov. 18	Dec. 16	Jan. 13	Feb. 10	
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
CHICAGO (continued)								
Carrots, bunched,								
California	W.G.A.crt.	4.35	4.13	5.88	6.50	5.25	4.00	
Carrots, topped, washed								
Illinois	50-lb.sack	2.50	---	1.38	1.35	1.40	1.30	
Cauliflower, California	Pony crate	2.75	---	---	---	3.00	11/1.75	
Celery, Golden Heart,								
Florida	16" crate	5.00	---	---	4.25	4.25	4.00	
Celery, Pascal type,								
California	16" crate	4.25	3.75	3.75	4.00	3.75	3.75	
Cucumbers, Florida	Bushel	9.25	12/2.87	5.25	5.25	10.75	9.25	
Eggplant, Florida	Bushel	---	---	2.63	3.00	2.50	---	
Lettuce, Iceberg type,	(4-doz.nds)							
California	W.G.A.crt.	3.88	4.35	5.75	7.25	4.75	4.80	
Onions, Sweet Spanish,								
Idaho	50-lb.sack	4.25	3.10	3.40	2.90	4.05	4.75	
Onions, Yellow Globe,								
midwestern	50-lb.sack	2.75	3.05	3.25	2.75	3.05	4.00	
Peppers, green, Florida	Bushel	3.35	---	10/4.25	10/4.75	5.25	11/3.35	
Spinach, flat type, Tex.	Bushel	2.62	---	1.88	1.70	1.50	1.65	
Tomatoes, green, ripe,	6 x 6 lug							
and turning	box	---	4/4.10	4/4.00	10/5.25	---	13/5.60	

- 1/ Various varieties.
- 2/ Valentine variety.
- 3/ Virginia.
- 4/ California.
- 5/ New Jersey.
- 6/ Arizona.
- 7/ 3-inch minimum.
- 8/ Florida.
- 9/ Illinois.
- 10/ Texas.
- 11/ Fair quality.
- 12/ Louisiana.
- 13/ Mexico

Prices submitted for Tuesday of each week by Market News Representatives to the Fruit and Vegetable Section, Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 5.- Vegetables for commercial processing: Acreage, production, and season average price per ton received by farmers, average 1941-50, annual 1951 and 1952*

Crop	Harvested acreage			Production			Price per ton		
	Average	1951	1952	Average	1951	1952	Avg.	1951	1952
	1941-50			1941-50			1941-1950	1951	1952
	Acres	Acres	Acres	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Asparagus:	74,860	93,450	87,720	91.8	107.4	95.3	160.90	243.20	209.40
Beans, lima 1/	75,930	107,100	94,340	52.1	95.2	90.2	122.00	146.20	149.90
Beans, snap ...	126,230	121,160	115,650	219.7	272.0	241.3	98.80	113.20	121.00
Beets ...	16,670	16,760	15,290	140.0	152.9	127.7	19.20	21.10	21.90
Cabbage for kraut:	18,090	15,190	14,250	179.1	174.8	152.4	13.40	12.80	18.90
Corn, sweet 2/	468,130	436,400	436,020	1,175.0	1,197.9	1,510.0	18.20	23.20	23.90
Cucumbers for pick-les	113,250	142,840	149,750	211.6	275.1	332.2	56.40	64.50	69.60
Peas, green 1/	422,300	453,110	422,890	415.5	512.5	425.8	79.30	89.60	90.40
Pimientos 3/	14,610	18,000	115,000	16.9	15.3	12.3	57.00	75.00	80.00
Spinach ..	39,900	40,150	30,240	108.7	144.9	110.0	45.70	46.50	44.70
Tomatoes :	471,300	423,830	375,900	2,836.7	4,267.1	3,452.0	25.20	31.40	29.40
Total ..	1,841,320	1,867,990	1,807,050	5,447.1	7,215.1	6,549.2	---	---	---

1/ Production and price on a "shelled" basis. 2/ Corn in the husk. 3/ Georgia plus acreage contracted in other States by Georgia processors.

*Revised on the basis of the 1950 Census of Agriculture.

Table 6.- Frozen vegetables: Cold-storage holdings, December 31, 1952, with comparisons

Commodity	Jan. average	1952	1952-53				
	1948-52	Jan. 31	Sept. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 31 1/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Asparagus	8,159	9,253	15,011	14,268	12,938	11,216	9,685
Beans, lima	53,639	72,795	78,267	89,367	86,423	79,021	69,511
Beans, snap	31,052	47,376	64,475	66,315	58,821	51,784	45,081
Broccoli	17,013	22,398	18,768	24,953	29,333	33,935	37,522
Brussels sprouts ...	10,696	16,242	6,887	8,740	13,236	16,237	14,718
Cauliflower	9,242	10,871	4,367	11,507	13,280	15,977	17,234
Corn, sweet	29,638	32,024	54,269	58,386	49,307	40,694	35,431
Peas, green	91,238	111,195	194,463	180,329	163,014	141,091	123,106
Pumpkin and squash :	7,517	9,583	5,570	14,254	14,411	14,463	13,025
Spinach	19,244	31,264	43,501	44,421	47,194	43,395	38,277
Other vegetables ..	57,741	81,408	44,513	63,982	82,017	87,120	86,981
Total	335,179	444,409	530,091	576,522	569,974	534,933	490,569

1/ Preliminary... Compiled from reports of the PMA.

Table 7.- Canned vegetables: United States packs 1951 and 1952 and canners' and wholesale distributors' stocks as of January 1, 1952 and 1953

Commodity	Packs		Stocks					
	1951	1952	1952			1953		
			Canners	Distrib- utors 1/	Total	Canners	Distrib- utors 2/	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	actual	actual	actual	actual	actual	actual	actual	actual
	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases
Major commodities:								
Beans, snap	19,867	17,210	11,169	2,759	13,928	7,401	3,090	10,491
Corn, sweet	30,189	38,212	13,441	5,315	18,756	20,299	5,209	25,508
Peas, green	37,837	29,446	17,291	5,109	22,400	14,858	4,802	19,660
Tomatoes	27,672	25,176	8,359	4,597	12,956	12,300	4,597	16,897
Tomato and comb. :								
veg. juices, 4/ ..	31,626	31,417	17,040	3,354	20,394	20,200	3,354	23,554
Total	147,191	141,461	67,300	21,134	88,434	75,058	21,052	96,110
Minor commodities:								
Asparagus	4,969	4,596	1,520	835	2,355	2/1,800	718	2,518
Beans, lima	3,278	2,569	5/2,079*	865	*2,944	N.A.	865	N.A.
Beets	6/8,059	6/7,848	5,565	1,329	6,894	5,200	1,249	6,449
Carrots	6/1,955	6/2,493	1,199	407	1,606	1,386	497	1,883
Pickles	2/18,700	2/22,500	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pumpkin & squash :	3,481	4,449	8/397	774	1,171	8/1,736	875	2,611
Sauerkraut	2/9,500	2/8,235	2/6,742	757	7,499	2/5,195	749	5,944
Potatoes	1,268	N.A.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sweetpotatoes ...	2,644	N.A.	---	527	527	---	732	732
Spinach	6,742	N.A.	10/1,061	861	1,922	10/1,282	801	2,083
Other greens	2,606	N.A.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tomato catsup and:								
chili sauce	27,235	22,500	8/17,548	2,485	20,033	8/18,275	2,311	20,586
Tomato paste	10/8,428	10/6,643	10/2,971	---	2,971	11/3,843	---	3,843
Tomato pulp and :								
puree	5,881	N.A.	10/1,823	992	2,815	11/1,837	823	2,660
Tomato sauce	10/7,433	10/7,279	10/3,212	538	3,750	11/5,682	490	6,172
Vegetables, mixed:	4,000	N.A.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, comparable:								
minor items	93,038	89,112	42,038	10,370	51,543	46,236	10,110	55,481
Grand total, com- parable items ..	240,229	230,573	109,338	31,504	139,977	121,294	30,297	151,591

1/ New series, preliminary, based on probability sample. 2/ January 1, 1952 distributors' stock data computed by BAE, applying to January 1, 1953 distributor stocks the percentage changes determined by Census for matched firms only. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Combination vegetable juices containing at least 70 percent tomato juice. 5/ Stocks as of February 1. 6/ Pack through December 31. (1951 total pack - Beets, 8,415,000 actual cases; carrots, 2,044,000 actual cases). 7/ Processing crop converted to a canned basis by applying an overall conversion factor (pickles 68 and sauerkraut 54 cases equivalent to 1 ton fresh). 8/ Stocks as of December 1 preceding the year shown. 9/ Reported in barrels of 45 gallons. Converted to cases of 24 No. 2 cans by using 14 cases to the barrel. Stocks are as of December 1 preceding the year shown. 10/ California only. Data from Canners League of California. 11/ Estimates of California stocks as of January 1, 1952 are based on the average monthly movement from July 1 - December 1, 1952. N.A. means "not available".

* Not included in total.

Canners' stock and pack data from NCA, unless otherwise noted. Wholesale distributors' stocks from USJC., Bureau of the Census.

Table 8.- Average prices received by farmers, United States for potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, dry field peas, and truck crops, 1952-53, with comparisons

		1952 :			1952-53		
Commodity	Unit	Jan. 15:	Sept. 15:	Oct. 15:	Nov. 15:	Dec. 15:	Jan. 15
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
<u>Field crops</u>							
Potatoes	Bushel	2.07	2.22	2.11	2.17	1.99	2.06
Sweetpotatoes	Bushel	3.47	3.35	2.94	3.17	3.62	3.86
Beans, dry, edible	Cwt.	8.03	8.48	8.48	8.49	8.37	8.46
Peas, dry, field	Cwt.	3.98	4.90	5.70	5.87	6.04	6.09
Average first half of month							
		Jan.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
<u>Truck crops</u>							
Artichokes	Box	4.00	3.00	4.25	3.70	5.00	4.00
Beans, lima	Bushel	4.00	2.95	2.50	2.60	4.65	5.00
Beans, snap	Bushel	2.35	2.25	2.55	3.35	3.35	4.60
Beets	Bushel	1.05	1.50	1.45	1.35	.85	.75
Broccoli	Crate	---	---	---	---	2.95	3.55
Cabbage	Ton	149.40	44.80	40.20	47.70	32.30	22.60
Carrots	Bushel	2.60	1.60	1.30	1.90	2.35	1.80
Cauliflower	Crate	2.05	1.80	1.35	1.35	1.40	1.40
Celery	Crate	2.10	2.40	1.80	2.05	2.40	2.20
Corn, sweet	5-doz.						
	ears	3.15	---	---	---	3.25	3.00
Cucumbers	Bushel	4.25	2.00	1.90	3.30	2.40	4.50
Eggplant	Bushel	1.65	.95	1.35	2.15	1.55	1.50
Lettuce	Crate	5.25	3.05	2.60	3.95	3.20	2.60
Onions	Sack	2.35	1.60	1.95	2.35	2.35	2.40
Peas, green	Bushel	---	1.70	3.00	3.00	1/3.00	---
Peppers, green	Bushel	4.50	1.15	1.15	2.30	3.95	3.75
Spinach	Bushel	1.75	1.05	.95	1.00	1.55	1.60
Tomatoes	Bushel	5.65	2.40	3.35	4.20	5.60	4.70

1/ November 16-30. No sales estimated December 1-15.

Table 9.- Peas, dry, field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1941-50, annual 1951 and 1952 1/

State	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production 2/		
	Average:	1951	1952	Average:	1951	1952	Average:	1951	1952
	:1941-50:			:1941-50:			:1941-50:		
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags	bags	bags
Minnesota ..:	3/5	3	3	3/902	1,150	1,200	3/40	34	36
North Dakota:	3/11	3	3	3/1,092	800	700	3/120	24	21
Montana	26	5	5	1,187	1,390	1,400	310	70	70
Idaho	136	80	62	1,290	1,270	1,400	1,760	1,016	868
Wyoming	3/2	7	7	3/1,152	1,200	2,130	3/24	84	149
Colorado:	20	4	8	923	750	1,000	182	30	80
Washington ..:	230	175	110	1,334	1,370	1,100	3,091	2,398	1,210
Oregon	27	13	8	1,343	800	1,150	356	104	92
California ..:	3/18	4	5	1,020	1,250	1,680	3/184	50	84
Total :	471	294	211	1,270	1,296	1,237	6,011	3,810	2,610

1/ In commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry. 2/ Bags of 100 lbs., uncleaned peas. 3/ Short-time average.

Table 10.- Potatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1941-50, annual 1951 and 1952

Group of States	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:	1951	1952	Avg.:	1951	1952	Average:	1951	1952
	1941-50:	1,000	1,000	1941-50:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		acres	acres		Bu.	Bu.	bushels	bushels	bushels
<u>Early</u>									
13 States	450.3	251.8	255.7	143	195	206	61,583	49,170	52,612
<u>Intermediate</u>									
7 States	218.8	116.8	106.3	142	175	132	29,814	20,424	14,029
<u>Late</u>									
9 Eastern	555.6	314.1	360.1	239	309	293	127,997	97,101	105,407
9 Central	718.2	320.5	321.5	128	182	184	85,940	58,450	59,035
11 Western	458.2	330.9	354.4	241	288	328	109,192	95,374	116,421
<u>Total</u>									
29 States	1,732.0	965.5	1,036.0	195	260	271	323,128	250,925	280,863
36 Late & Int.:	1,950.7	1,082.3	1,142.3	189	251	258	352,942	271,349	294,892
TOTAL U. S.	2,401.0	1,334.1	1,398.0	1800	240	249	414,525	320,519	347,504

Table 11.- Potatoes: F.O.B. prices, New York and Chicago wholesale market prices, and March futures (closing) prices at New York, indicated periods

Location and variety	1952						
	Week ended						
	Jan. 19:	Feb. 9	Oct. 18:	Nov. 15:	Dec. 13:	Jan. 17:	Feb. 7
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
<u>F.O.B. SHIPPING POINTS</u>							
San Luis Valley, Colo., Red:							
McClure 1/	2/3.87	---	4.03	3.59	3.26	3.59	3.14
Idaho Falls, R. Burbank 1/3/ :	---	4.21	4.10	3.93	3.70	3.94	3.84
Aroostook Cty. Me., Var. Var. :							
2/ 4/	---	3.48	3.64	3.68	3.32	3.19	2.70
Conn. Valley, Mass. Cob. & Kat.:	2/3.55	2/3.65	5/3.66	5/3.72	5/3.50	5/3.37	5/2.70
W. Mich. Pts. hd. White 4/ ...:	3.62	3.75	---	4.12	---	3.58	3.08
W. Nebr. P. Valley Pts. Red. Var.:							
1/	---	---	---	3.89	3.74	3.82	---
Riverhead, L.I., Var. Var.:	---	---	3.88	4.31	3.82	---	---
Rochester, N.Y., Var. Var.:	3.80	3.93	4/4.18	4.12	3.73	3.56	4/2.64
S.E. Pts., Pa., Katahdin 5/:	---	---	4.12	4.18	3.72	3.68	2.94
Wisc. Points, Var. Var. 1/ ..:	3.46	3.58	3.94	4.05	3.50	3.36	2.94
	Tuesday nearest mid-month						
<u>TERMINAL MARKETS</u>	Jan. 15	Feb. 12	Oct. 14	Nov. 18	Dec. 16	Jan. 13	Feb. 10
<u>New York</u>							
Various varieties, Maine ..:	6/4.35	4.45	2/4.37	2/4.89	4.39	4.25	3.78
Kusset Burbank, Idaho 1/ ..:	6.92	6.25	5.70	5.92	5.80	6.00	5.95
<u>Chicago</u>							
Red McClure, Colo. 1/	4.91	5.25	---	---	---	4.82	4.40
Kusset Burbank, Idaho 1/ ..:	2/5.84	5.85	5.17	5.15	4.67	5.27	5.09
<u>FUTURES, NEW YORK MARKET</u>	1952 delivery				1953 delivery		
February delivery	4.15	3.95	4.43	4.28	3.32	3.44	8/2.72
March delivery	4.27	4.16	4.53	4.38	3.42	3.54	2.67
April delivery	4.35	4.28	4.63	4.45	3.45	3.54	2.71
1/washed, 2/ 2-inch minimum. 3/ 1-7/8 inch min. 4/ Delivered sales shipping point basis. 5/ U.S. Mo. 1. 6/ Prices Jan. 22, 1952. 7/ L.I. 8/ Bid. PMA. Fruit and Veg. Branch.							

Table 12.- Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1941-50, annual 1951 and 1952

Group and State	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:	1951	1952	Average:	1951	1952	Average:	1951	1952
	1941-50:	1941-50:	1941-50:	1941-50:	1941-50:	1941-50:	1941-50:	1941-50:	1941-50:
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	bushels	bushels	bushels
Central									
Atlantic 1/	49	37	37	130	147	139	6,381	5,425	5,160
Lower Atlantic 2/	209	98	97	89	82	85	18,696	7,993	8,220
South Central 3/	340	163	177	88	83	75	30,086	13,545	13,280
North Central 4/	14	6	5	97	114	96	1,359	683	482
California	11	10	10	107	115	115	1,182	1,150	1,150
Total, United States	625	314	326	93	92	87	57,703	28,796	28,292

1/ New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia.

2/ North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

3/ Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

4/ Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas.

Table 13.- Sweetpotatoes: F.O.B. prices at Southern Louisiana points and representative market prices (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1, when available), indicated periods, 1952-53

Location and variety	Week ended						
	1952			1952-53			
	Jan. 19:	Feb. 9:	Oct. 18:	Nov. 15:	Dec. 13:	Jan. 17:	Feb. 7:
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
<u>F.O.B. Shipping Points</u>							
Southern Louisiana points							
Porto Rican 1/	5.24	5.27	3.60	4.25	5.53	5.50	5.50
<u>Terminal Markets</u>							
	Jan. 15	Feb. 12	Oct. 14	Nov. 17	Dec. 16	Jan. 13	Feb. 10
<u>NEW YORK</u>							
Porto Rican, Louisiana 1/	---	---	4.72	5.70	6.85	6.80	6.60
Golden, Maryland	---	---	3.79	5.00	---	---	---
Golden, New Jersey	---	2/4.72	3.13	5.02	5.25	5.25	2/4.87
Porto Rican, North Carolina	5.85	6.30	---	---	6.50	6.05	6.12
<u>CHICAGO</u>							
Porto Rican, Louisiana 1/	---	---	4.10	5.25	---	---	---
Porto Rican, Louisiana,							
kiln dried 1/	5.75	5.82	---	6.13	6.15	6.25	6.20

1/ 50-pound crate.

2/ Jersey type.

F.O.B. prices are simple averages of the mid-point of the range of daily prices. Market prices are for Tuesday of each week and are submitted by Market News representatives to Fruit and Vegetable section of PMA.

Table 14 .- Beans, dry, edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1941-50, annual 1951 and 1952

Group:	Acreage :			Yield per acre :			Production :		
of :	Average:			Average:			Average:		
States	:1941-50:	1951 :	1952 :	:1941-50:	1951 :	1952 :	:1941-50:	1951 :	1952 :
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	: acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 1/	bags 1/	bags 1
Maine, New York :									
Michigan 2/ ...:	676	525	499	884	1,113	1,127	5,960	5,843	5,622
Nebraska, Montana:									
Idaho, Wyoming :									
Washington 3/ ..:	316	285	245	1,510	1,595	1,826	4,756	4,545	4,474
Colorado, New :									
Mexico, Arizona:									
Utah 4/:	512	248	233	537	694	1,015	2,716	1,721	2,366
California:									
Standard lima ..:	87	68	81	1,406	1,876	1,856	1,202	1,276	1,503
Baby lima:	73	52	28	1,508	1,677	1,707	1,098	872	478
Other 5/:	189	230	186	1,194	1,341	1,255	2,264	3,084	2,334
TOTAL, :									
UNITED STATES ..:	1,852	1,408	1,272	976	1,232	1,319	17,997	17,341	16,777

1/ Bags of 100 pounds, uncleaned beans; includes beans for seed.

2/ Largely pea beans, but most important source also of Red Kidney, Yelloweye, and Cranberry.

3/ Largely Great Northern, but Idaho also is the most important source of Small Reds.

4/ Largely Pinto beans.

5/ Mostly Blackeye, Small White, and Pink.

Table 15 .- Beans, dry, edible: Production in selected areas, by major types, United States, crop years 1951 and 1952

Type	Michigan	Idaho and	Colorado and	New York	California	Total
	: 1951:1952	: 1951 :1952	: 1951 :1952	: 1951 :1952	: 1951 :1952	: 1951 :1952
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	: bags 3/	bags 3/	bags 3/	bags 3/	bags 3/	bags 3/
Pea (Navy):	3,782 3,523	47 57	-- --	243 153	-- --	4,072 3,773
Great :						
Northern:	-- --	1,484 1,923	-- --	-- --	-- --	1,484 1,923
Pinto ...:	-- --	1,395 1,191	1,573 2,257	-- --	34 28	3,002 3,476
Red :						
Kidney ..:	108 78	-- --	-- --	1,026 1,153	210 176	1,344 1,407
Standard :						
lima ...:	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	1,168 1,360	1,168 1,360
Baby lima:	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	798 430	798 430
Other :						
varieties:	132 153	1,090 923	44 10	246 300	2,499 1,879	4,011 3,265
Total ..:	4,022 3,754	4,016 4,094	1,617 2,267	1,515 1,676	4,709 3,873	15,879 15,594

1/ Includes Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, and Washington.

2/ Includes New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah.

3/ Bags of 100 pounds, cleaned basis.

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Washington 25, D. C.

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